

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR.

Barometer 29.89

August 3, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. 2 p.m. 82. Humidity " " " 93

August 3, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 p.m. 83. Humidity " " " 91 " 83

2864 庚戌拾月六年寅甲

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914.

— 四 期 號 會 月 人 英 海 華 —

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

RUSSIA INVADES GERMANY AT BIALLA.

GERMAN FORCES ENTER LUXEMBURG.

British Cabinet Continues Meetings.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Aug. 2, 3-10 p.m.
The Cabinet Meeting adjourned and will again meet at 8.30.

Germans Invade France.

Aug. 2, 3-50 p.m.
Reuter learns that an official telegram was received at 3.30 this afternoon stating that the Germans had invaded France, crossing the frontier at Cirey.

Russians Invade Germany.

Aug. 2, 4-15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin reports that a strong Russian column with guns and Cossacks invaded Germany near Bialla and news has now ceased.

4.30 a.m.
Reuter's Agency learns that it is officially announced that a German force is marching on Longwy, a small French town, 18 miles W.S.W. of Luxembourg.

Luxembourg Entered.

8.5 a.m.
The Germans have entered Luxembourg, an independent Grand Duchy, wedged in between France, Prussia and Belgium.

British Patriotism.

7.30 p.m.
The first outward sign of patriotic enthusiasm was shown by the crowds cheering the Ministers going to tonight's meeting of the Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill came in for a special ovation, being greeted with shouts of "Good Old England!" "Bravo Winston!"

There was a full attendance of members.

Germany Responsible.

7.20 p.m.
The French Ambassador, in a statement to Reuter, says that the whole responsibility rests with Germany, which invaded France without any declaration of war, while Austria and Russia were approaching an agreement.

Accused of Breach of Neutrality.
He emphasised the claim that Germany had violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, as guaranteed by the Treaty of London, and pointed out that France had even withdrawn troops from the frontier, to avoid an accidental collision. The world, he said, should know these facts.

Enthusiasm in France.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that mobilisation is going on throughout France amid tremendous enthusiasm. Italians are joining in the French demonstrations.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Reuter.)

Martial Law at Kiaochao.

Peking, Received August 2.
Martial law has been proclaimed in Kiaochao, from which place all foreigners, including British, have been ordered to depart.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich as Cruiser.

Shanghai, Received August 2.
The N. D. L. steamer Prinz Eitel Friedrich sailed yesterday at noon under sealed orders. It is believed she will be converted into a light cruiser at Tsingtau. Her homeward voyage (Hongkong August 5) has been cancelled.

German Reserves.

Hankow, Received Aug. 2.
Fifty Germans of the First Reserve and ten sailors from the Vaterland passed down the river on the German steamer Suimow this morning. It is believed they will disembark at Pukow, and proceed from there to Kiaochao via Teinpu.

Enthusiasm at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Received Aug. 2.
One hundred and fifty German reservists left for Tsingtau by train yesterday. They received a great send-off at the station, the crowd singing the National Anthem and cheering the Kaiser and the Fatherland.

The second reserve men are expected to leave immediately.

Siberian Troops.

Harbin, Received Aug. 2.
Siberia is not yet mobilising. It is thought locally that Siberian troops will not be required.

Japan's Attitude.

Tokyo, Received Aug. 2.
The Premier, Count Okuma, is reticent concerning Japan's attitude because, he says, the Serbian War will not affect the Far East. If England participates, Japan may have to declare a "benevolent neutrality."

Cabinet Meeting.

London, Received August 2.
The full Cabinet is sitting at what, perhaps, is the most momentous meeting of the century. The Empire is anxiously waiting to hear what Great Britain's part will be.

A large crowd watched the arrival of the Cabinet Ministers. Previous to the meeting, the German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, called.

The First Shots.

4.55 a.m.
Reuter's Berlin correspondent says the first shots of the war have been fired. The Russian frontier patrol yesterday afternoon fired on the German patrol near Prostokan, three hundred yards on the German side of the frontier. The Germans returned the fire, but there were no casualties.

America and Foreign Ships.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says President Wilson and the Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress have agreed upon a Bill permitting foreign ships to take American registry during the European crisis. The announcement is hailed with relief as it is estimated that 150,000,000 bushels of wheat engaged for export during the past month have been held back from lack of transportation.

London Excited.

There was great excitement in the West End of London over the declaration of war. The police dispersed crowds of Germans and Frenchmen who were demonstrating. Two Germans, one of whom was carrying a naked sword, were mobbed but were rescued by the police.

Monday's Meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Percy Illingworth, Chief Liberal Whip, enjoins the attendance of Ministerialists on Monday for the transaction of new and important business. The newspapers believe the business is to vote a credit for war preparations.

Germany, Great Britain and France have asked the United States to take charge of their Embassies in case of emergency.

Conversations Continue.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says M. Viviani, Premier and Foreign Minister, and the German Ambassador, had a conference at 5.30 yesterday afternoon.

President Poincaré's Appeal.

Conversations are continuing on all sides despite mobilisation, particularly between Russia, Austria and Germany and France.

President Poincaré, in an appeal to the nation yesterday evening, said that France was compelled, like other countries, to mobilise and safeguard her territory. The President says mobilisation is not war; on the contrary, in the present circumstances it appears to be the best assurance of peace with honour. The French Government is protected by these precautions, and will continue her diplomatic efforts. Still hopeful of success, President Poincaré counts on the calm patriotism of a noble nation to help the Government.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams appeared in our special edition yesterday:

London, Aug. 1, 10.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says it is semi-officially announced that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Russia and France.

King George Intervenes.

12 noon.
King George has intervened at St. Petersburg, and consequently there is a ray of hope.

The Bank of England rate of discount has gone up to 10 per cent.

12.15 p.m.
Denmark and Norway have declared their neutrality.

Colonial Patriotism.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that Mr. Joseph Cook, Premier, in a speech at Hobart, said when the Empire was at war, Australia was also at war, while Australia's resources were the Empire's resources.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, speaking at Otago, said should the worst happen Australia would help the Motherland to her last man and her last shilling.

Both speakers were given an ovation.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, said Canada was keener than ever to rally round the old flag.

Germany Wants Prompt Reply.

1.50 p.m.
Germany has asked Russia her intentions regarding mobilisation, and also France regarding her intentions. In each case she has requested a prompt reply.

It is becoming increasingly probable that Italy will maintain her neutrality.

Chaos in London.

Conditions in the City to-day are indescribable. Quietness of every kind is at a standstill.

Ultimatum Expires.

2.25 p.m.
Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that it is officially announced that the ultimatum to Russia expires to-day.

Ambassadors Leaving.

3.25 p.m.
Reuter's Agency learns that the French Embassy is informed that the German Ambassador to Paris has intimated that he proposes to leave Paris to-night.

Nevertheless, efforts to continue the conversations are progressing.

3.55 p.m.
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that it is officially announced that the German Ambassador is leaving St. Petersburg.

Continental Bank Rates.

4.25 p.m.
Each Continental centre has fixed the Bank Rate at 6 per cent.

Sweden has declared her neutrality.

Canadian Cabinet Sitting.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that an emergency sitting of the Cabinet is being held, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are hurriedly returning.

To Prevent War.

5.45 p.m.
Reuter's Agency learns that despite the fact that the ultimatums are expiring, conversations between St. Petersburg and Vienna are continuing.

M. Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, says he is prepared to go to the last limit to prevent war.

Italy Neutral.

6.45 p.m.
It is officially stated that Italy remains neutral.

7.45 p.m.
Switzerland has ordered a general mobilisation.

French Reservists Called Up.

8.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that placards have been issued calling on all Reservists to join the colours within 24 hours, starting at midnight.

WAR DECLARED.

9.45 p.m.
The Emperor has ordered mobilisation of all the German Forces.

10.45 p.m.
Germany has declared war on Russia.

11.5 p.m.
The German Embassy has left St. Petersburg.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME CRICKET.

LATEST RESULTS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received August 2.

Somerset beat Derbyshire at Taunton by six wickets.

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire at Harrogate by an innings and 118 runs.

Warwickshire beat Lancashire at Lancaster by 173 runs.

The matches between Northampton and Sussex at Brighton, Essex and Hampshire at Leyton, and Surrey and Kent at Blackheath have been drawn.

The first-named team in each instance securing three points.

DAVIS CUP.

AUSTRALIAN VICTORY.

London, Received August 2.

In the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Competition, Australia beat Germany, thus qualifying to meet the British Isles.

DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis
Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna.

July 3.—Tues semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Local Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade.

The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations.

Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragejevac.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this thing for seven and a half years. This is enough."

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antwerp. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols up to 99½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British first Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatums to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evils of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England discount 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostokan; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Bialla. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Russian column has invaded Germany near Bialla.

A German force is marching on Longwy.

Germany has entered Luxembourg, an independent Grand Duchy.

Germany promises to indemnify Luxembourg for any damage caused by her occupation.

The Germans have invaded France, crossing the frontier at Cirey.

The terms of an appeal to the French nation by President Poincaré are given to-day.

The Cabinet held a lengthy meeting yesterday and adjourned till later in the evening.

Crowds cheered British Cabinet Ministers going to a Cabinet meeting, Mr. Churchill being given a special ovation.

Canada and New Zealand have sent messages saying they are prepared to help the Motherland to the utmost.

Mobilisation is proceeding throughout France amid tremendous enthusiasm, Italians joining in the demonstrations.

The French Ambassador says Germany must accept responsibility for invading France without a declaration of war.

According to the French Ambassador, Germany has violated the neutrality of Luxembourg guaranteed by the Treaty of London.

NEWS.

Local sporting comments will be found in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on fake wireless messages will be found on page 3.

A special article on Hongkong Vehicles will be found on page 4.

The rainfall for July as registered at the Botanic Gardens, is given to-day.

A list of further gifts to the Flood Relief Bazaar is given to-day.

Under the heading "Hongkong and the War" we give the text of a proclamation by the Governor calling out the Royal Naval Reserve.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sal. of Crown Land, P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday August 22.

H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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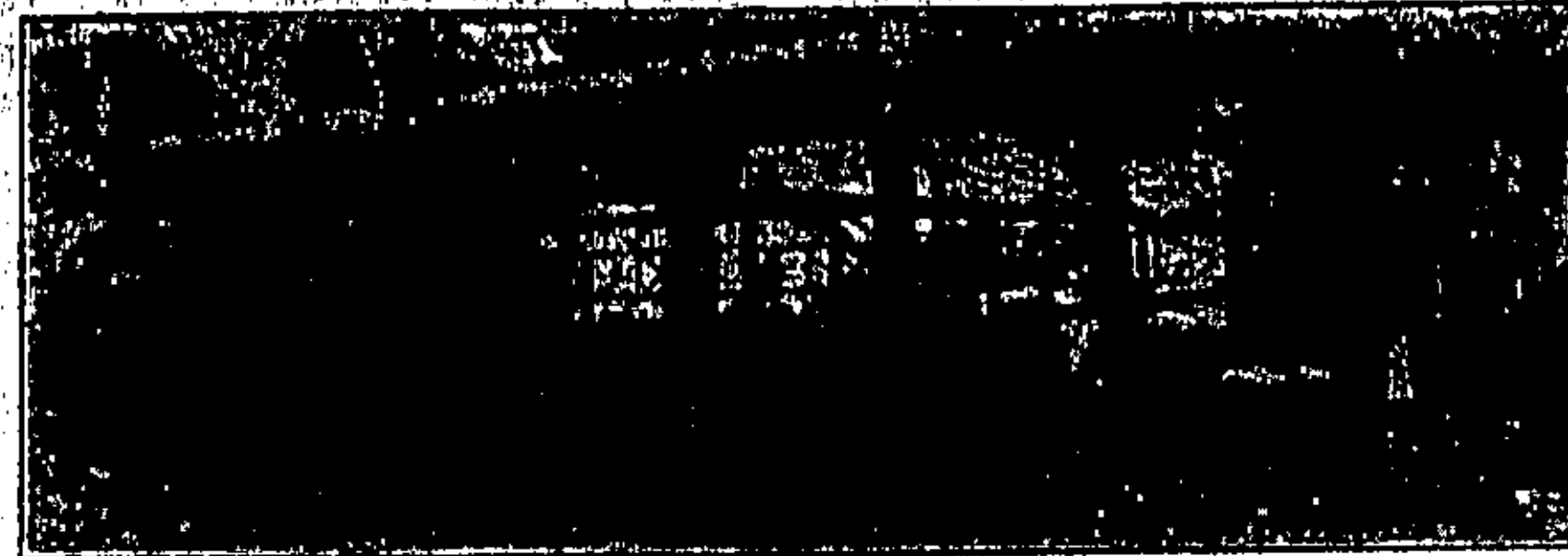
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

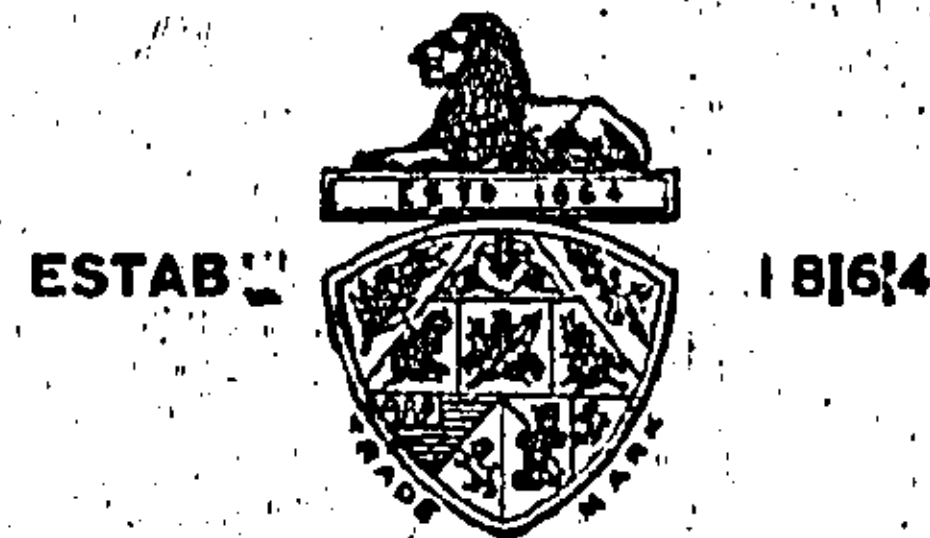


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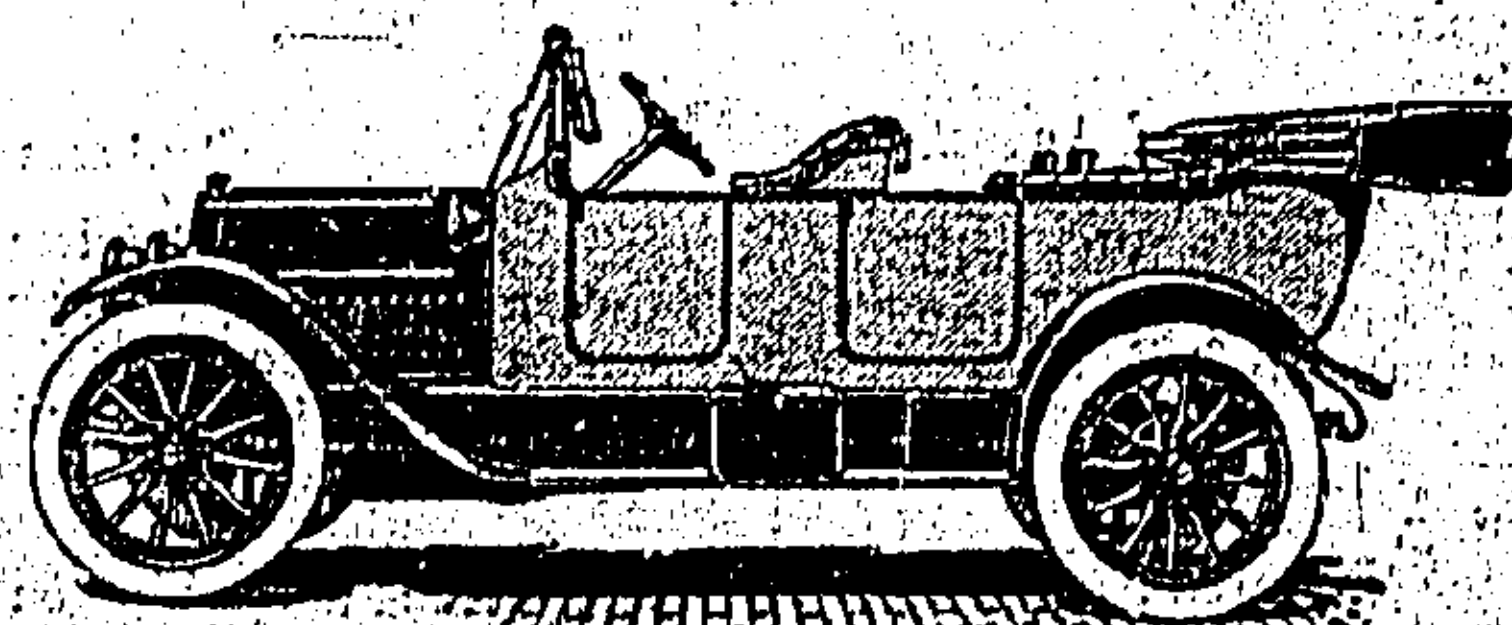
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South China Morning Post.

What Will England Do?
The first weeks of the present war will necessarily be of weeks of experiment. The practical use of modern appliances such as dirigibles, aeroplanes, etc., has yet to be proved, while the suddenness with which the spark at Sarajevo ignited the continental bonfire has left but little time for adequate preparation or for the formulation of policies which experience will show are likely to obtain best results. Undoubtedly preparations for the present upheaval have been furiously proceeding for years, and everything that intelligence, secrecy, concealment, mobility and judgment could suggest has been done. On this ground all continental nations are equal. Great Britain's position to day is unique, but should any nation take the aggressive and thus force her to take sides, it is Great Britain's Navy will prove the determining factor of the war. The hate and jealousies which have been smouldering—and steadily increasing—for years between the Teuton and the Slav and the Teuton and the Latin have at length burst forth in the thunderbolts of war—a war of which the end cannot be seen, but which will assuredly alter the map of Europe and mark an epoch in the sons of time.

China Mail.

The Crisis.

The most important news to hand is that Germany is now actively engaged in the mobilisation of her Forces. She has done so, it is stated, because of Russia's attitude. Russia indeed has not hesitated long, but has, on the contrary proceeded with her mobilisation with remarkable celerity. In fact she is stated to have already entered upon action and to have blown up an Austrian railway bridge. Italy is still undecided in her attitude. Meantime the world's markets are disorganized for, as was predicted and stated with remarkable force and conciseness by Mr. Norman Angell in his book entitled "The Great Illusion," warfare to-day is altogether different compared with the warfare of the past. The financial aspect nowadays is the predominant issue and doubtless will make its power felt before long. England is still doing her utmost to confine the area of the conflict, but to all appearance her efforts are likely to prove futile. Meantime she is taking every precautionary measure.

Daily Press.

The War.

At all events it is clear that the action taken by His Majesty the King in personally cabling to the Tsar that Great Britain is anxious to prevent the Great Powers of Europe becoming embroiled in the War between Austria and Serbia, is for the present having some restraining effect, but it is impossible to ignore the fact that there does exist in Great Britain a not inconsiderable amount of support for the Times view that the remarkable growth of the German Navy of recent years is a grave menace to British interests. The fact of the matter is that the ever-increasing armaments, the ceaseless preparation and balancing of all available forces "in the interests of peace" has simply bred mutual suspicion and distrust, and it is inevitable that this ever-increasing strain and tension must some day end in a European Armageddon. If it does not come now, we can only hope that the realisation which has suddenly come to all of us of the catastrophic possibilities of a general European War may lead the Powers to earnestly consider whether, in future, European peace may not be preserved by other means than an equilibrium or balance of forces involving Europe in an expenditure on armaments which someone has recently calculated works out at the enormous figures of £2,000,000 a day.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Wormwood.
Miss Marie Corelli and other enthusiasts will be delighted with the following Moorish description of absinthe:—"Absinthe is of the Evil One. On its roots he pours the blood of a peacock, on the leaves the blood of a monkey, the stalk he dips into the blood of a bear. Then with the juice of the plant he mingles the blood of a pig. Thus a man takes his first glass of absinthe, and his appetite awakes, and he arises, proud as a peacock. At the second glass he becomes excited, and gesticulates like a monkey; at the third he grows spiteful like a bear; at the fourth he becomes besotted, falls, and rolls like a hog in the mire." After that, un *Pernod et l'eau frappee, s'il vous plait.*—(Daily Express.)

Woman Lecturer's Bequests.
Miss Ida Freund, of 7, Cranmer-road, Cambridge, formerly lecturer in chemistry at Newnham College, who left £17,494, bequeathed £2,000 each to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; the Charity Organisation Society, and "such musical institution or institutions in England whose objects are charitable as the executors determine"; and the residue of her estate, about £8,000, to the Women's University Settlement at Southwark, S. E.

British Record Shooting.
Corporal Hurst, of the 1st Wessex Engineers, a winner of Queen Mary's Prize at Bisley, created a new shooting record at Bath by making 95 points out of a possible 97 while firing in a standard test. The score is claimed to be a record for the British Isles. The shooting was made over three ranges, 100, 200, and 500 yards. Corporal Hurst, who has won many prizes at Bisley and elsewhere, has been presented with a gold medal in recognition of his latest achievement.

Tragedy of Titanic Survivor.
A seaman whose experiences in the Titanic disaster was believed to be the cause of his mental derangement is missing from the Cardiff Mental Hospital at Whitchurch. The man, who is forty years of age, was among those who manned the last boat which left the sinking liner.

Shamrock IV's Triumph.
Shamrock IV., the yacht built for Sir Thomas Lipton, with which he hopes this year to win the America Cup, started at Torquay on a thirty-mile trial with Shamrock III. There was a nice breeze, and on the beat to the Channel mark the challenger gained a lead of her rival. The Shamrock challenger eventually secured a long lead from the other boat.

Shamrock IV. won by over a mile, or 9 min. 20 sec., having conceded 4 min. 23 sec. to her rival. Actually she won by 4 min. 57 sec. The finishing times were: Shamrock IV., 3 hr. 23 min. 36 sec.; Shamrock III., 3 hr. 32 min. 56 sec. The latter boat carried away her spinnaker boom rounding the home mark. The trial was very satisfactory.

Sir Thomas, who was on board, was presented with a large earthenware teapot engraved with four-leaved shamrocks. In a trial on Monday the new Shamrock gained 22 min. in 18 miles on the older boat.

Trawler and Whales.
The Grimsby trawler Lord Wolmer has reached home, and reports that when coming from Iceland she encountered a school of big whales in the North Atlantic. Several of the fish collided with the vessel, which more than once was in danger of capsizing. One of the whales was struck by the propeller, and the blades broke, compelling the vessel to proceed home slowly.

Dog's 160-Mile Walk.
A month ago Mr. W. H. Chapman, of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, spending a holiday at Taunton, was given a Pomeranian dog a year old. The day after he arrived back at Nuneaton the dog disappeared. Twelve days later it appeared Mr. Chapman that the dog had returned to Taunton rather thin. Otherwise it showed no trace of its tramp of at least 160 miles.

NOTICE

NEW SHIPMENT

OF

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The Danger of Serious Trouble.

Despite stringent regulation of wireless apparatus—national and international—the mischievous or malicious sender of false messages still occasionally continues to make a nuisance of himself and sometimes comes very near to causing serious trouble. It is essentially the act of a coward to perpetrate a practical joke at a distance of fifty or a hundred miles, with practically no risk of detection. That persons of sufficient education and skill to operate wireless apparatus will stoop to such things is almost unbelievable, but the logic of facts compels one to admit it. The writer of a leading editorial in the *Electrical Review* has this to say on some recent instances: "It will be remembered that at the time of the disaster to the Titanic, and on several other occasions, much annoyance was caused to individuals and to the public by the dissemination of false messages by wireless telegraphy; a recurrence of this trouble took place recently when messages were received in Japan purporting to emanate from the American liner *Siberia*, stating that she was aground and sinking off the coast of Formosa. The next day the vessel arrived at Manila, and denied issuing the call for help; moreover, she could not have been within 100 miles of Formosa, which lies far out of her course from San Francisco."

"The *Siberia* was insured for about £400,000. British and Japanese cruisers were dispatched to her aid. Much mental suffering must have been undergone by the relatives and friends of those on board her, and it is obvious that very heavy financial loss might result, perhaps has resulted, from the erroneous announcement."

"Whether the signals were transmitted in good faith by some other vessel in trouble, or whether they were the work of a practical joker—save the mark!—is not yet definitely settled. The incident, however, draws attention to certain attributes and possibilities of wireless telegraphy which render it capable of being employed very greatly to the disadvantage of the community."

"In the first place, it is practically impossible to identify the sender of false news, except under special circumstances easily avoided. Inquiries could be made of the owners of licensed installations on land; but even if one of these were the culprit, how could the fact be proved? It is not necessary, however, to obtain a licence in order to be able to make signals, any more than a poacher need obtain a game licence before setting about his unlawful business. A temporary aerial could be sent up with a kite or a small balloon, under cover of darkness, or hauled up to the top of a tree or flagstaff, and dropped before daybreak, without leaving any outward sign of its passing

presence. While apparatus is available for determining approximately the direction from which a message is received, it would not commonly be available, or be used if available in such a case, and it gives no indication of the distance of the sender. At sea, of course, it would be an easy matter for a malevolent operator—if such a person existed—to dispatch misleading messages without fear of detection. Thus the authors of messages which are not bona fide can remain anonymous at pleasure, with little risk of discovery."

"The evil which can be wrought by false messages is incalculable. Their employment for the purpose of causing fluctuations in the value of securities in the money market is an obviously possible form of abuse of wireless telegraphy, and it is not difficult to conceive of conditions under which false messages supposed to be transmitted, for example, from a British war-ship to the Admiralty, or vice versa, in a time of international tension, might excite a people to frenzy and precipitate an appeal to arms. Wireless communication can not be effectually severed or interrupted, and messages cannot be prevented from arriving at their goal; but neither can their propagation be prevented, and the greatest caution should be exercised in accepting them as genuine if the circumstances afford the slightest reason for doubt. Very heavy penalties should be prescribed for the misuse of this otherwise invaluable system of communication."

Fire at Christie's.

Considerable excitement was caused recently by the fusing of an electric motor in a building belonging to Messrs. Christie, next to their famous sale-rooms in King-street, St. James's, London, S. W.

There is at present a store of art treasures at Christie's, and soon after the alarm was given Lieutenant Sladen, chief of the London Fire Brigade, and Colonel Fox, chief of the Salvage Corps, arrived in motor-cars. The fire was soon put out the only damage being to the motor.

NOTICE.

Apollinaris

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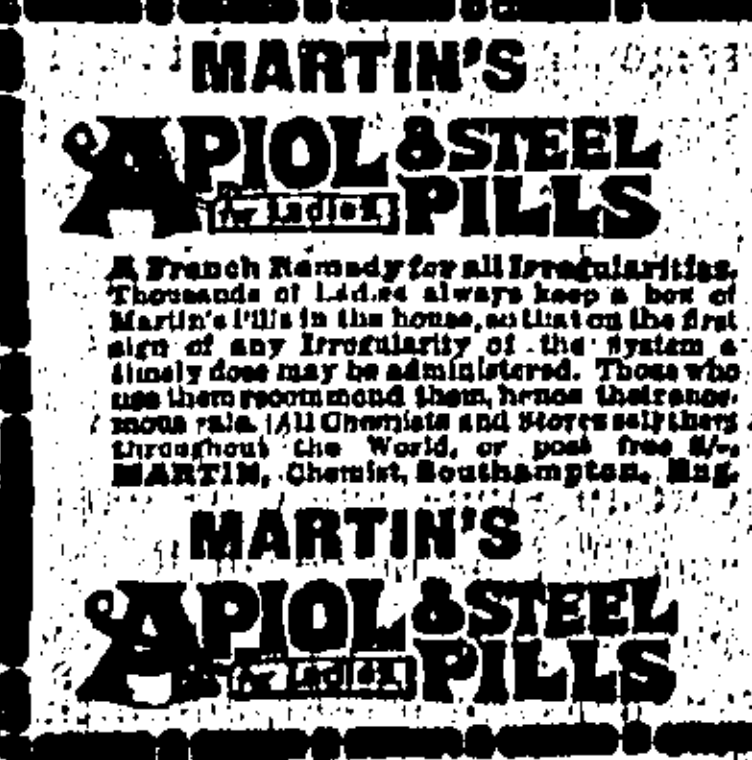
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ful adjunct to the Toilet."WE LIKE YOUR LAVENDER WATER BETTER THAN ANY
OTHER WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET IN ENGLAND. (Recent
Testimonial.)"

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period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914.

ROADS, RENTS AND REVENUES.

Under this heading, a few days since, we touched upon a mat-
ter of no inconsiderable importance to the Colony, by advocating
that the Government should take up a comprehensive scheme for
the development of good roads on the southern side of the island.
The point we then made was that by doing this, and granting
every reasonable facility to residents to build their own houses, the
Government would be doing something tangible towards relieving
the community from the burden of heavy rents, and would at the
same time itself stand to gain no mean sum in the way of increased
revenues. There was a further aspect of the question which we
left over for separate consideration, and which we should now like
to analyse somewhat closely.

In all recent sales of Crown land for building sites, the
Government has imposed a "building covenant", stipulating that
certain sums shall be expended on rateable buildings within a
specified period—usually 24 months. Failure on the part of a
purchaser to comply with the covenant involves an increase in the
annual Crown rent, and ultimately, the possible resumption by
Government of the area sold. We consider that more favourable
treatment in this respect should be given to the purchaser of a small
building site for his private residence, and that greater precaution
should be taken to prevent powerful syndicates buying up large
areas and, by erecting one or two blocks of cramped "cave-dwell-
ings" at fictitious values, evading the spirit of the covenant made.
So far as practical suggestions go, we recommend for the considera-
tion of the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council the
investigation of covenants attached to build-
ing sites, especially in regard to sites which have been
privately owned for much longer than the two years usually allowed
for the erection of rateable tenements and here we would repeat the
reminder which we recently gave the Government, that Crown land
is in reality public land; therefore in every lease or sale of public
land the good of the public should be safeguarded. This can be
attained primarily by extended building, and extended building
cannot take place while vast areas of land are sold, without proper
building covenants to big syndicates.

If reasonable facilities were given the purchaser of small areas,
suitable for the many who would be glad to erect small detached or
semi-detached bungalows, the Colony would be healthier through
the cessation of overcrowding and would also become speedily
wealthier through the increased rateable values. These desirable
ends can be most quickly attained, as we have pointed out, by not
only carrying out the scheme decided upon for extending the Aber-
deen road, but by a comprehensive opening out and advertising
of suitable building areas on the island, and the sale of such areas
in small lots, so that public land may be disposed of for the public's
good.

Kowloon Ricksha Shelter.

One would like to know when
some sort of shelter for rickshas
is to be provided at Kowloon. The
present one did excellent service
when the old pier was in use, but
it is quite neglected now that the
new pier is being utilised. The
result is that the coolies have to
remain in the heat of the glaring
sun, or out in the heavy rain, as
the case may be. By the way, it
would be interesting to know
what is taking place at the top
end of the old shelter. A portion
of it is being enclosed, apparently
for use as a motor garage. It is
due to the public to be informed
for whose benefit this conversion
is being made. The shelter, as is
known, is located on the public
pathway, and why, if such is the
case, public land should be
occupied in the interest of private
individuals, we should much like
to know.

The Law's Delays.

We think it is high time that
something were done towards
relieving the congestion of
business in the Supreme Court.
The matter was raised on Friday
last by Mr. Goldring, who
advocated that half a day a week
should be set aside for dealing
with cases to which there are no
defences—quite a good idea.
Then cannot something be done
in the way of preparing a list of
cases, in fixed rotation, so that if
one lapses the next automatically
takes its place? Only last week
a whole day was wasted because
a sitting of the Full Court which
was fixed did not come off, and
there was no arrangement for the
next case due to take the day.
In the present state of congestion
the plan seems to us worthy of
every consideration.

Ruskin.

In our General News column
on Saturday we published a para-
graph headed "Ruskin's old
home," and the headline has set
us thinking. Is Ruskin read
nowadays? We remember the
days—it must be close upon a
quarter of a century ago now—
when it was commonly said that
Ruskin would live forever. Yet
what do we find to-day? Even at
Home—leave alone the Far East
—if one talks of "The Seven
Lamps" or any other of Ruskin's
works, one is stared at. Perhaps
the whole truth of the matter is
that the man who is over-rated
during his life-time is likely to be
forgotten very soon after his
death. What the average person
does not seem to understand is
that Ruskin was a first thing and
last thing—an art critic; (we had
almost said "and nothing more")
and that when he strayed into
any other realm he not only lost
himself but was in very serious
danger of losing other people.
Readers of his "Unto this
last" will know what we mean.

"English."

Before everything Ruskin
was—at any rate so far
as concerns feeling—an
artist; and the artist has no
business to meddle with the hard
facts which concern this work-
day world. Losing sight of this,
John Ruskin launched out into
political economy—a subject
which his type of man could
never hope to enter into, save in
theory; and, among the econo-
mists of his day, he laid himself
open to much criticism. There
is one other side of him that it
would be impertinent to ignore
—namely his ability to write
English. Literary men, who,
nowadays, understand their own
language are few and far
between; Ruskin set a fine ex-
ample in handling the mother
tongue; the question is, will others
follow where he led?

Seriously Ill.

We regret to learn that the
Rev. W. H. Elton, who has only
recently retired from Sandakan,
British North Borneo, is seriously
ill in London. Mr. Elton had
only just returned after his long
period of service in the Tropics,
where he had laboured incessantly
for many years. He is at present
an inmate of a nursing home in
London; (The C. Express.)

DAY BY DAY.

REFLECT UPON YOUR PRESENT
BLESSINGS, OF WHICH EVERY MAN
HAS MANY, NOT ON YOUR PAST
MISFORTUNES, OF WHICH ALL MEN
HAVE SOME.—Dickens.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 83;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75;
fog.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s.
Anhui to-day.
European Mail via San Francisco
—Closes per s.s. Chiyo Maru
to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the Telegraph
published 40 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 30 published.

Wireless Station.
Tenders for the erection of a
wireless station for Hongkong
close at noon to-morrow.

Land Sales.
Inland Lot 2081, below Ken-
nedy Road, is to be sold to-
morrow at the P.W.D. Offices.
The upset price is \$1,510.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s.
Hoerde are reminded that goods
remaining undelivered after to-
morrow will be subject to rent.

Auction Sales.
Mr. G. P. Lamert commences
a two-days' sale of ladies' and
children's boots and shoes, etc.,
to-morrow. He will also sell a
collection of valuable postage
stamps at 5 p.m.

U. S. Consular List.

Hongkong importers are in-
vited to correspond with American
exporters seeking Hongkong
connection in electric fans, road-
making machinery, automobile
accessories, electric pumps, con-
fectionery, eggs, etc.

CAUSEBIE ON SPORT.

War and Weather Interferes.

Sport locally received a bit of a
shock this week-end, what with
the weather and the excitement
owing to the serious international
situation in Europe. The boxing
was postponed and many sup-
porters of both Sky Kerrison and
Scott the "star turns" were dis-
appointed. Let it be said, however,
that the circumstances under
which the event was postponed
were such as Mr. Hall had no con-
trol over. He is to be sympathised
with in the loss he has suffered
as also are the men who had
trained so hard for the fight.

Water Polo.

The R. A. played the V.R.O.
"A" team in the A.S.O. chamber
on Wednesday evening, and had
to suffer defeat by three goals to
two after playing a hard game.
The play in the second half
indicated very plainly that had
the soldiers adopted those tactics
in the first half the result might
have at least been a draw. At the
interval the visiting team led by
two goals to nil, but soon
after the resumption the R. A.
equalised. True, one goal was
the result of a penalty but the
work put in by the home team
was such that a goal had to
eventuate.

There were two goals disallow-
ed; one on either side, but this
did not affect the result. The
soldiers left their efforts appar-
ently until the last half and they
found it unprofitable to do so.
Better combination in the first
half might very well have given
them an extra goal if it did not
give them another to lead with.
Again they did not seem so fast
as the civilian team, and this is
not to be wondered at when one
considers how often the V.R.O.
team gets together in the bath
and practise all that is to be prac-
tised in the game. It must not
be lost sight of, however, that the
soldiers had the advantage in
playing on their own ground, so
to speak.

The bad weather on Wednesday
evening prevented the second
round of the Clay Pigeon Shooting
Distance Handicap taking place
at the Victoria Clay Pigeon Shoot-
ing Club; (The C. Express.)

HONGKONG VEHICLES.

Need for More Inspection.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

When a man has lived in
Hongkong for three months and
upwards, he begins to lose many
of his Home sensibilities. Chinese
practices which at first bewilder
or shock, or stagger him, gradual-
ly cease to affect him, and
finally he arrives at that happy
pitch of "masteedom" wherein
nothing surprises and nothing
worries him. It is quite a good
state of mind to get into; one
grows old the less quickly; but
from a hygienic point of view it
is hardly commendable for, in
shutting one's eyes to some of the
aforesaid practices, one may be
asking for trouble where com-
municable disease, as well as
personal discomfort, is concerned.
But while the hardened sinner
or old-stager turns his blind eye
to the state of affairs which pre-
vails in this Colony wherever
our dear friend the coolie has
anything of a controlling hand,
the newcomer and the newly-
returned man find, at every turn,
more to disgust or anger them in
five minutes than they would
find in six months at Home;
particularly as regards that trio
of evils characteristic of Hongkong
—smell, noise and dirt.

The smells and the noises can
be dodged, to some extent at
least, by giving Chinatown a
miss; but the dirt we have always
with us, because, wherever we
may live and wherever our work
may lie, most of us, at any rate,
are bound, with greater or less
frequency, to make use of the
licensed conveyances of the
Colony: rams, sampans, chairs,
rickshas or gharries; and most of
these are excellent dirt preservers.
When I say most, of course, I
exclude the low-level cars and
those of the Peak Tramway, both
of which are under close British
supervision and leave nothing to
be desired in point of cleanliness.
True at times one feels that it is a
pity that the two companies do
not adopt the Singapore custom
of having a movable linen or
khaki cover slipped over the seats
used by Europeans; ladies' dresses
and men's white clothing
would stand less chance of get-
ting soiled. But that is a trifle.

The public rickshas are cer-
tainly much cleaner than they were,
quite a few years ago; but that is
not necessarily saying much.
They may be perfectly fair to the
eye, yet first-class spreaders of
disease and vermin; and of course
the same applies to the chairs. It
is nice to know that the chair in
which one is riding was duly
scrubbed and cleansed a few
hours previously, but even that
doesn't help much when one finds
that, underneath one's seat, is a
storehouse containing a couple of
sweat-soaked coolie jackets and
other savoury sundries; or that
one of the chair-bearers has just
risen from a refreshing nap,
taken in the chair itself. So with
the rickshas; it is comforting to
see that the cloth covering
the seat and back is white and
clean; not so comforting to reflect
that this very vehicle has perhaps
just returned from the job of
carrying a person suffering from
small-pox or plague. The gharries,
too, which have recently been in-
troduced into Kowloon may be
very clean and comfortable, but
as long as the driver's friends are
allowed, during a gharry's off
time, to recline inside the vehicle
and place their bare feet—some-
times neither clean nor free from
sores—on the cushions, that form
of conveyance will not commend
itself strongly to Europeans.

It is difficult to suggest a re-
medy for the evils complained
of. It is only fair to the Sanitary
Board to assume that, where a
public conveyance has been used
to carry a plague case, the Board
insists on its being taken off the
run till it has been properly dis-
infected. But at least it should
not be difficult to make it a pun-
ishable offence for coolies to
lounging or sleep in any of these
vehicles, whether chair, gharry, or
the passenger part of a sampan.

At a low cost.
"Alcohol can be produced at a
low cost as long as the sun shines,"
said Sir Boverton Redwood, the
famous motor fuel expert, at the
Royal Automobile Club, "and
alcohol is the only cheap and re-
liable substitute for petrol."

General Sir Edward Stedman,
G.O.B., formerly military secre-
tary to the India Office, who served
with distinction in the Afghan
War (1878-80) and with the
Chitral Relief Force (1895), died
suddenly at Arundel last month
aged seventy-one.

Death of a General.
General Sir Edward Stedman,
G.O.B., formerly military secre-
tary to the India Office, who served
with distinction in the Afghan
War (1878-80) and with the
Chitral Relief Force (1895), died
suddenly at Arundel last month
aged seventy-one.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

BRITISH R.N.R. CALLED UP.

Germans Leave for Tsingtau.

We were informed by the
German Consul this morning that
very few German residents of
Hongkong left by the Siberia
yesterday, though some would be
leaving by the Chiyo Maru to-
morrow for Tsingtau. He did
not know of any order calling up
the reservists for duty at Tsing-
tau. The men were responding
to the exigencies entirely in a
voluntary spirit.

A number of German Reservists
from Canton went North by the
Siberia yesterday.
The Star Ferry service has been
reduced by changes notified by
the Company. These state that
the first boats in the mornings
will leave Hongkong at 6.5 a.m.
and Kowloon at 6 a.m., while the
last boats will leave Hongkong at
11.30 p.m. and Kowloon at 11.15
p.m.

Siberian Mail Service Stopped.
The Post Office notifies that
the trans-Siberian route is no
longer available for the trans-
mission of mails.

The mails for Europe by this
route, which were despatched
on the 30th ult. per s.s. Delta and
on the 1st inst. per s.s. Siberia,
will be diverted at Shanghai and
sent on via San Francisco by the
latter steamer.

We learn that intending pas-
sengers by the Norddeutscher
Lloyd line have had their passage
money returned to them.

Royal Naval Reserve Called Out.
The following Government
Gazette Extraordinary (pub-
lished by Authority) was issued
this morning:—

Proclamations.
Francis Henry May,
Governor.

By His Excellency Sir
Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.,
Governor and Commander-in-
Chief of the Colony of Hong-
kong and its Dependencies and
Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the fourth sec-
tion of the Royal Naval Reserve
(Volunteer) Act, 1859, it is
enacted that it shall be lawful
for the King on such occasions as
His Majesty shall deem fit (the
occasion being first communi-
cated to Parliament or declared
in Council and notified by Pro-
clamation if Parliament be not
sitting or in being) to order
and direct that Volunteers
under that Act, or so many or
such part of them as His
Majesty may deem necessary
shall be called into actual
service:

And whereas by the first
section of the Naval Reserve
(Mobilization) Act, 1900, it is
enacted that it shall be lawful
for the King in case of any
such order and direction, to
authorize the Admiralty to give,
and when given to revoke
or vary, such directions as
may seem necessary or proper
for calling out all or any of the
said Volunteers as the occasion
may require:

And whereas the King has
communicated to Parliament (or
has declared in Council) and
notified by Proclamation that
owing to the state of public
affairs and the demands upon his
Naval Forces for the protection
of the Empire, an occasion has
arisen for ordering and directing
as in the said first-mentioned
Act is provided:

It is hereby notified that the
King has ordered and directed
that the Royal Naval Reserve,
or such part of them as the
Lords Commissioners of the
Admiralty may direct, be called
into actual service.

Given under my hand and
the Public Seal of the Colony
at Victoria, Hongkong, this 2nd
day of August, 1914.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEYERN,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

Death of a General.
General Sir Edward Stedman,
G.O.B., formerly military secre-
tary to the India Office, who served
with distinction in the Afghan
War (1878-80) and with the
Chitral Relief Force (1895), died
suddenly at Arundel last month
aged seventy-one.

FLOOD RELIEF.

Further Gifts to the Bazaar.

The committee respectfully beg
to acknowledge with sincere
thanks the following further pro-
mises of gifts in aid of the Flood
Relief Bazaar which opens to-
day:—

Messrs. McEwen, Frickel &
Co.—3 cases cocoa.

Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—
20 pieces shirting.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.—
20 pieces shirting.

Messrs. King Wo Cheong—
Loan of 4 pieces silk.

Messrs. Tung Hung Yu—100
boxes pills.

Messrs. Connell Bros. Co.—1
case roast chicken & 5 cases pre-
served fruit.

Dr. Ho Ko Chan—100 volumes
"First Aid."

Messrs. Gilman & Co.—80
pairs blankets.

Messrs. Pok Chai Hin—2,000
packets and 50 boxes medicinal
tea and 50 bottles hair oil.

Messrs. Ying Wa—Three hun-
dred 1915 date blocks.

Messrs. Lo, the daughters of
Mr. Lo Chung Kue—1 em-
broided picture and 1 crocheted
table cloth.

Messrs. Carlton Hotel—1,000
assorted cakes.

Mr. Tse Kam-ming of Messrs.
Po Tai—100 volumes English
literature and 600 postcards.

Anonymous—200 lbs. fruit
each day for 7 days.

Messrs. Kwong Tai Wing—
200 earthenware basins, also loan
of 30 teapots and 10 sets tea
cups.

Messrs. Wo Cheong—2 pieces
red cloth.

Messrs. Ling Loong Co.—
2 pieces red cloth.

Messrs. Shun Yuen Chan—
4 oil paintings and 4 foreign
pictures.

Mr. Ko So-him—1 bull's
head, 1 golden bowl, 4 flower
pots, 1 doz. porcelain figures, 2
porcelain dishes, and 5 doz.
artificial flowers.

Messrs. Wo Cheong of Canton—
4 embroidered screens.

Messrs. Wing Lee Wai—300
bottles Chinese wine.

Messrs. Bume & Beif—4
sewing machines, 200 bottles
machine oil, 50 doz. needles.

Messrs. Wallace Hansen—
3 cases stout, 3 cases beer, 100
cherry brandy and 20 gallons
disinfectant.

Messrs. Hip Tak—1 new style
table and ditto chair.

Messrs. Hop Yik—6 sets rat-
tan baskets.

Mr. Lau Kam-chi—1 sub-
scription preface, 1 pair scrolls.

Messrs. Chiu Shiu Kee & So
Pui Kee—Flowers.

Messrs. Ko Fung Lau—1
picture.

The Kwan-Ming Girls' School—
1 embroidered picture, 2 ditto
scrolls and 1 pair ditto screens.

Shung Ching School—1 pair
embroidered scrolls, 1 pair ditto
cushions and 1 ditto picture
frame.

Messrs. Tai Yan—4 bamboo
ladders.

Mr. Sin King-chong—1 box
cinnamon bark.

Messrs. Maier Wo—12 doz.
bottles assorted Chinese wine,
and 5 doz bottles medicinal wine.

Messrs. Tung Wo—200 floral
"buttonholes" each day for 7 days.

Messrs. Pan Tak Yum-Tong—
60 copies modern literary works.

Mr. Wu Koon Ping—80
bottles assorted pills, 20 bottles
powder.

Press Censor.

Baroda has adopted a regular
press censorship and the officer is
called the "Press Reporter." The
censor is working under Mr. Bor-
den and he exercises a kind of
censorship over the working of
the printing presses in the State.
His duty consists of reporting on
the weekly and monthly publica-
tions and newspapers and periodi-
cals and also books published in
the press. As a result of his
censorship one newspaper was
censored "for indulging in ob-
jectionable language," and the
proprietor of another printing
press was fined for not notifying
the time and sale of the press
in all 20 books were proscribed
under the Press Laws.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

Ambassador Page on American Ideals.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution the United States Ambassador, Mr. Walter Hines Page, was the lecturer, his subject being "Some Aspects of American Democracy."

He explained that by "democracy" he meant not only a method of government, but also a scheme of society. In the United States Government was not the National Government only; each of the 48 states was sovereign and supreme for various purposes. Foreign visitors and foreign observers were apt to pay most attention to Washington and to life in the big cities. But the typical and dominant American life was not there; it was the rural life, in the villages and towns and smaller cities. Take it through and through the United States was ruled by the country people. The most striking single fact about the United States was its great agricultural area, with about 7,000,000 farms of an average size of about 140 acres mostly tilled by the owners. Well-housed, well-fed, training the children in schools maintained by public taxation, this democracy had produced a new type of citizen, combining the qualities of the North European races, among which the British was the strongest. And throughout many apparently contradictory political and social activities ran one principle, a rule of conduct which was the fundamental dogma of American democracy—the unchanging and unchangeable resolve that every human being should have his opportunity for his utmost development; his chance to become and to do the best he can. This was the key that unlocked all understanding of social and political life in the United States. In an eloquent address, the Ambassador proceeded to illustrate how this principle could be seen at work in American life. Some of his points were these:

The Open Door in Commerce. First let me take the so-called "anti-trust" agitation, of the last decade. When certain companies grew into very powerful business organisations, the popular displeasure and fear found expression in anti-trust legislation, both in many states and in Congress. Under the Congressional Act certain trusts were by the Supreme Court resolved into their constituent parts—into the smaller companies of which they had been built. Other trusts, fearing a similar fate, voluntarily dissolved.

The law is generally yet regarded as incomplete, and there is a wide difference of opinion about the results of its enforcement. But my point is that these trusts, according to the finding of the Supreme Court, abridge the fair opportunities of their competitors. They were found by the Court to have lessened commercial liberty and individual freedom of action. And this was the real reason of their undoing.

The same principle is at work in the vast volume of railway regulation. Popular wrath was stirred up by the practice of the railways in carrying goods more cheaply for some persons and some companies and some communities than for their competitors—in a word, the practice of abridging somebody's fair opportunity for the benefit of somebody else.

Education for the Masses.

Another example will be found in the vast educational work of the Republic. The working out of any vital democracy demands the constant reinforcement of society from the rear. There must not be any neglected or forgotten class. American education had proceeded, until a recent period, more or less after the old fashion—a routine elementary system of instruction at the public expense theoretically for everybody, and higher education, more or less of the classical type, for the few. But it became increasingly apparent that this system did not really touch or profoundly affect the mass of the people. The millions profited little by the more or less routine common schools, and still less by the old-fashioned higher education, and a complete change of the aims and methods of popular education has taken place during

"THE BERLIN KNOT."

How He Has Outstripped His London Prototype.

The Berlin "knot," known locally as "gent," is an exceedingly quaint and interesting creature. He first came into being about two years ago, and at that time was content to emulate the example of his London cousin, wearing the very latest thing in clothes and mispronouncing English expressions in the wrong place. But the Berliner, even of the Barcelona variety, is nothing if not progressive, and he has now far outstripped his London prototype. He no longer finds joy in trousers creased to a knife-like edge and ties of the most recent shade. The Berlin "gent" has invented a new mode for himself, and now appears in decollete.

Almost coincident with arrival of the "knot" in Berlin, Young Germany awoke to the allurements of sport, and, with characteristic German thoroughness, attacked every variety of open-air game. Football clubs, swimming clubs, rowing clubs, cycling clubs, etc., sprang up like mushrooms, and the "gent" in his occasional visits, as a spectator, to the sport grounds was quick to admire the brown figures of the athletes.

Perhaps, also, he experienced pangs of envy as he observed the evident interest of the fair sex in the comely forms of the sportsmen. He conceived the idea of doing something in that line himself. He has not yet appeared in the Unter-den-Linden in running shorts, but he has dispensed with his waistcoat and collar and tie, and tucks his shirt into the full length of the neck opening. If the weather is very hot the decollete "knot" dispenses with his jacket as well; he nearly always wears a Panama hat, and sometimes a monocle. The real ultra-"knot" suffers quite a martyrdom in the cause. Realising that the tanned skin of the athlete is much more attractive than his own pasty greyishness, he takes himself out to Wannsee, or some other bathing station on the neighbouring lakes, and lies for several hours stripped on the hot sands, while the sun slowly bakes him to the requisite colour.

Then, "done to a turn," he can return to town and promenade the streets in all the barbaric splendour of a bare, burned, and blistered breast. In spite of his rather startling and sometimes ferocious appearance, however, the Berlin "knot" is quite tame and harmless, and really would not hurt a fly if the insect evinced any disposition to bite back. But the acme of the absurd is to be seen on Sundays, when the Berlin clerk, who has spent the week cooped up in an office, promenades the west end of the city in black tailed coat and silk hat, his open shirt revealing an expanse of generally scraggy neck decorated with a bright red spot in the place where his collar stud ought to be.

The last two decades. The aim now is in one straight line, towards training every child in the Republic so that nobody and no class shall be forgotten whatever its needs may be.

The will of the majority is not without its tyrannies, but its tyrannies can be neither terrible nor enduring so long as no majority can become fixed and come to be regarded by men as a part of the order of nature. A democracy turns to and reverses itself when it awakes to an error.

One great advantage of this constant vigilance which comes of constant change is that the eyes of men are kept towards the future. There is no time nor chance to look backward. The phrase in the President's inaugural address that roused the whole nation was this: "I call all forward-looking men to my side." No man in the Republic is willing to confess that he is a backward-looking man. The prodigious educational effort all looks to the future—millions of money and the best energies of many of the best men are all spent on making to-morrow better than yesterday. "What shall our children be?" not "What were our forefathers?" is the insistent question. This is the explanation of the dominant note of hopefulness in American life.

BUSINESS IN THE NORTH.

"The Golden Rule in China."

Some time ago there appeared in a China paper a more or less humorous article on the "Formosan White Ant," telling the story of how, on occasion, the failure of a remittance of silver from Formosa to reach its destination was explained officially as due to its being devoured during the voyage by the peculiarly voracious termites found on the island. The writer went on to suggest that the increasing difficulty of getting money in China and its growing scarcity are due to the same mythical insect. There is no doubt that during the disturbances which have followed the inauguration of a new régime in China there has been an amount of speculation at which even the old mandarins would have blushed, but unless every embezzler hoarded his money this would not explain the actual shortage of silver in China, where a debased paper currency so far from becoming valueless because of its inconvertibility, actually tends to acquire a value from sheer lack of other media of exchange. It is at least possible that in this case the "unfavourable balance of trade" is the main cause of the trouble. The indemnities that have been extorted at various times have been a series of staggering blows, but a constant payment of ten to twenty millions sterling for excess of imports is having a more serious effect. The unfavourable balance is a more recent phenomenon in Japan, and has many features that make it a far less serious problem than in China.

But whilst Japan has perfect freedom to take what steps she finds advisable to put things on a better footing (incidentally it is since she enjoyed this freedom that the "adversity" of trade has been most apparent, but that by the way), China has no such liberty, and by none of her neighbours is it denied her so strenuously as by Japan, who might have been expected to sympathize. The fact that there is a large excess of imports makes all the more valuable to the Chinese exchequer the 5 per cent. duty charged on them, and as China is allowed by her international treaties to charge this amount it would seem the most reasonable thing in the world that she should have a periodical revision of the conventional schedule so that the tariff should remain an effective 5 per cent. Had commodities declined during the last ten years as much as they have risen, it is reasonably certain that China would have been called upon to revise the schedule, but things being as they are, it is to China's interest to take the move, and the Powers block the way—though, to do them justice, we have not yet heard that it is for the sake of supplying the Chinese consumer at the least possible cost to that valued customer.

It has already been reported that an official Japanese protest was made against the proposed revision, and now the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has decided on the terms of the "strong Chinese policy" which it wishes the Government to pursue. The items comprised in these demands are astonishingly frank in their enunciation of the great principle, "It's your money we want," though in justice to the hungry spinners it must be owned that some of their most autocratic demands are not without precedent. They require, if China cannot agree to the retention of the present schedule for cotton goods, that the Chinese Government shall impose an excise duty on its cotton manufactures higher than its import duty, and, so as to preclude any tax dodging, they demand that it be collected by the Customs authorities. It is rather surprising that they did not undertake its collection themselves. This idea was probably put into their heads by the example of India, where, on a 5 per cent. tariff being introduced, the Lancashire manufacturers stepped in and demanded that it should not apply to cotton goods. After discussion it was agreed that the duty on cotton goods should be kept down

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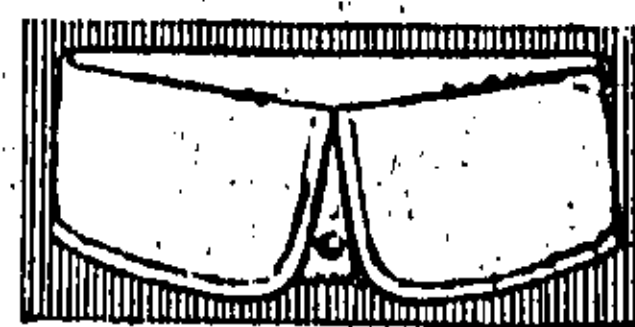
to 3½ per cent. and that an excise duty of the same amount should be imposed on the products of the power-loom in India. Indian economists of all schools are tireless in denouncing this as an economic outrage; but it will be observed that the Japanese copy greatly improves on the original—not to speak of the consideration that the British were a little more *chez eux* in India than are the Japanese in China. The Japanese spinners' demand obviously applies to yarns, the trade in which greatly exceeds that in cloth, and it demands not equality of opportunity, but actual protection in China against Chinese competition. Imitativeness surely justifies itself when the model is so greatly improved upon as it is here. In addition to this the Japanese spinners require that the schedule shall subdivide qualities of yarn and cloth at just those points most convenient to Japanese manufacturers, and that *ad valorem* shall be converted into specific duties, "as this will operate in favour of Japanese products." Perhaps the choicest item in the whole list is the requirement that China shall impose a duty on raw cotton equal to that which she imposes on yarn.

The spinners are, no doubt, asking for more than they expect to get, on the time-honoured oriental principle of asking a high price and then coming down. Requirements so undignifiedly devised with a sole eye to Japanese interests will not appear quite so eminently reasonable to other countries, more especially to Japan's western ally. But it is probably only the presence of the other guests at the feast which will ensure any restraint. The spirit behind these demands may be very enterprising and business-like, but it falls sadly short of the "deliverance of Asia" ideal. Indeed, it is more reminiscent of the overworked "slavery" in a once popular farce, who exclaims "If ever I have a servant, won't I take it out of her for this!" It is not so very long since the obligation to restrict the tariff according to the likings of the powers was felt to be even more irksome than the granting of extra territoriality but there is very little trace of the Golden Rule in Japan's relations with China, which accord but ill with the professions of regard and big-brotherliness made with respect to the amorphous republic.

However, the idea of Japan uplifting Asia was never more

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By Order
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

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"	Altmark	18th Sept.
"	Arabia	9th Oct.
"	Wurtemberg	16th Oct.
Victoria, V'vor, S'le T. & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Uckermark	17th Sept.
"	Brasilis	12th Oct.
"	Sudmark	12th Nov.
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Havre, Emden & H'burg	Senegambia	25th Aug.
Havre, H'burg & A'werp	Dortmund	1st Sept.
Genoa, Havre & Hamburg	Holsatia	10th Sept.
H'burg & Antwerp	Saxonia	12th Sept.
Havre, Bremen & H'burg	Scandia	21st Sept.
M'los, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	Sachsen	30th Sept.
Havre & Hamburg	Sithonia	1st Oct.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu and Yokohama.	Aki Maru Capt. Nomi T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	{THURS., 13th Aug. at 4 p.m. {TUESDAY, 12th Aug.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 9,300 Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500	{WEDNES., 26th Aug. at noon. {WED., 23rd Sept. at noon.
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	{SATURDAY, 18th Aug.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 9,600	{TUESDAY, 25th Aug. at 5 p.m.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Kailong	4th Aug. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & H'PHONG	Anhui	5th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	6th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Teian	8th Aug. at midnight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Liachow	11th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI		11th Aug. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenau," "Shaohsing," and the S.S. "Kanchow" "Liachow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35

Hongkong 3rd July, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

The S.S. Kiev, 5,566 R.T., Commander Stotzky, is expected to arrive here on or about the 10th day of August, 1914.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Rooms 12a & 14.

Hongkong, July 30, 1914.

Tel. No. 1224.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	1st half Aug.
Tjimahi	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjilawong	JAPAN	1st half Aug.	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Tjimanock	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHAI	2nd half Aug.
Tjilalajap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.
Tjihini	SHAI	2nd half Aug.	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tjilaroem	JAVA	1st half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 4th August.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 25th August.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	8th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tues., 22nd Sept.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£271.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£260. " " £96.10.

San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS: HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Wed., 5th August.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	4th Aug.	31st July, 10 a.m.
Empire	22nd Aug.	28th Aug., "
St Albans	12th Sept.	18th Sept., "
Eastern		9th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, 11th Aug. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun.....A. H. Stewart.....WEDNES., 5th Aug. at 11 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 25% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Flying Men for the Navy.
An important memorandum has been issued by the Admiralty giving details of the organisation of the Naval Air Service. It is to form part of the military branch of the Navy. Wherever a naval air station is established coast-guard duties will be taken over. Civilians will be eligible for direct entry into the naval wing as officers, and those who obtain Aero Club certificates at their own expense will be refunded \$75, or such lesser fee as they have been charged for tuition. All applicants will be required to graduate at one of the Royal Flying Corps instructional establishments; and in war time will be liable to serve for either naval or military purposes. Officers entered direct from civil life will be embarked in a ship of war for a definite period in each year. Candidates from civil life must be between the ages of 19 and 23, and employment in the first instance will be for four years, after which officers will pass into the Reserve for four years. Facilities are also afforded for longer service. Candidates must be of pure European descent, and the sons either of natural born or naturalised British subjects. Promotion of officers will be by selection.

Singapore Ship's Officer's Case.
The part heard was brought by John Roberts, who claimed from the owners of the steamship Ban Whatt Hin, one month's pay in lieu of notice, and for arrears of pay at \$185 per month, was concluded yesterday in the District Court, before Mr. O. V. Dyson. Mr. Ooko Yarbrough appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff stated that he signed on the articles of the Ban Whatt Hin, on June 4th as Chief Officer and continued in that capacity until June 25th, on which date he received notice of dismissal. Neither the owners, nor the master gave any reason for dispensing with his services, and despite the fact that no charge was brought against him, they refused to pay the amount of wages due to him. He reported the matter on the 26th to the Master Attendant who sent for the owners, but the only satisfaction he got, was that the owners, although bringing no charge, did not like to pay. The Master Attendant informed the owners that they were to pay the wages, plus one month in lieu of notice. The Master Attendant read the articles of agreement and the owner produced an agreement, which he stated was signed by plaintiff in the Company's office, and was told it was not worth the paper it was written on. Plaintiff was unable to sign off unless he forfeited the money.

Cross-examined: I am a member of the Straits Merchant Services Guild, the solicitors for whom are Messrs Sisson and Delay. I went once to see them, I went to Mr Yarbrough's office with Mr. Everitt, to see the papers. An enquiry was held by the Merchant Services Guild in connection with my claim. The Guild takes up the cases of its members if they are ill-treated. A meeting was subsequently held, to decide whether or not I was entitled to assistance and as I was in arrears with my subscription, it was decided that I was not. I do not know what advice was given by Messrs. Sisson and Delay. I was \$4 in arrears with my subscription. I have been a member of the Guild since August last. One document was signed by me. The document produced by the Master Attendant was not signed by me. I signed at 217 10s on June 17th. The boat was to sail for the Natuna Islands at 4 p.m. I did not keep the boat waiting, neither was I under the influence of drink. I did not refuse to sail unless my salary was increased to \$185; my pay was increased as the owners appreciated my services, the owners being on board. The ship did not strike a rock, it touched ground, I am unable to say what. The Serang, and the chin-chew were on the bridge, besides myself. The Master gave orders to the man at the wheel, who was standing beside him. The course was E. by S.—I was told by the Captain to change to E. N. E. The ship was kept on the course E. N. E. She did not change to N. E.

Oysters, Fresh, Boiled or Stewed.
Finton Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Esang	Wed., 5th Aug. at noon
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 7th Aug. at noon
MANILA	Yuehsang	Sat., 8th Aug. at 2 p.m.
YIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Sun., 9th Aug. at d'light
YFORE, P'ang & C'ulla	Lalsang	Mon., 10th Aug. at 2 p.m.
YHAI, Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Wed., 12th Aug. at noon
YHAMA, Kobe & Moji	Namsang	Sat., 15th Aug. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 15th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Lalsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London, Amsterdam & Antwerp	Elmaous	B. & S.	3, Aug.
T'le, Fiume V'co, via S'pore etc.	Silesia	S. W. Co.	5, Aug.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Syria	P. & O.	5, Aug.
N'los, G'oa, A'rs, L'bon S'ton, &c.	P.E. Friedrich	M. & Co.	5, Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	Frisia	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
Havre B'men & Hamburg &c.	M'komannia	H. A. L.	11, Aug.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazona	M. M. Co.	11, Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Carshire	J. M. Co.	31, Aug.
London & Antwerp	Dortmund	H. A. L.	1, Sept.
H'ro, H'burg, A'werp &c.	Holsatia	H. A. L.	10, Sept.
G'noa, Havre & H'burg	Saxonia	H. A. L.	12, Sept.
Hamburg & Antwerp &c.	Scandia	H. A. L.	21, Sept.
Havre, Bremen & H'burg &c.	Sachsen	H. A. L.	30, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, V'vor, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai and Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	2, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Chiyo M. Royai	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
Boston and New York via Ports and Suez Canal	Prince Toucer	A. K. & Co.	5, Aug.
V'toria, Tacoma, Seattle etc.	E. of Asia	B. & S.	5, Aug.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tacoma M.	C. P. R.	5, Aug.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Den of Airline	O. S. K.	6, Aug.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	China	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Minnesota	P. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Boston & New York	Panama M.	H. A. L.	15, Aug.
V'toria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Aug.
New York	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Monteagle	C. P. R.	9, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
Victoria, V'vor, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Brasilia	H. A. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Fremantle	Omsang	B. & Co.	5, Aug.
Australian Ports	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	8, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	14, Aug.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	2, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	3, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tsibingen	M. & Co.	3, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	4, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hsinyang	D. L. Co.	4, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Shaohsing	B. & S.	4, Aug.
S'hai, N'sati, Kobe & Yokohama	Sardinia	P. & O.	5, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	P. Alice	M. & Co.	5, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Faitan	D. L. Co.	7, Aug.
Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. Co.	8, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	9, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillero	M. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Indo M.	O. S. K.	13, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	13, Aug.
Jesselton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	H. A. L.	15, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesian	M. M.	24, Aug.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South Africa	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tillatop	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Vessel.

America
Philippines
Swatow
Shanghai

Chiyo Maru
Taming
Hsinyang
Shaohsing

CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Vancouver on July 23rd, a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver between 5 & 8 p.m. on July 26.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Yokohama between 2 & 4 p.m. July 21.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Nagasaki at 7 p.m. on July 29, and was due to arrive at Kobe at 6 a.m. on July 31.

AMERICAN MAIL

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Wednesday, July 22, for Hongkong via Manila.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port at 1 o'clock p.m. on Sunday, August 2, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama Wednesday, July 29, for Hongkong via Manila. The United States Mails have been transferred to the North German Lloyd s.s. PRINZ WALDEMAR scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday, August 6.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The P. & A. s.s. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor & Manila) on the 11th July and may be expected to arrive here on the 4th August.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Port Darwin on 27th July, for Hongkong via Zamboanga and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on or about 8th August.

GERMAN MAIL

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINZESS ALICE carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th July, left Colombo on Sunday, the 26th July, a.m. and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 5th August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. YATSHING left Calcutta on the 22nd July, and is due at Hongkong on the 4th Aug.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG left Calcutta on the 26th July, and is due at Hongkong on the 11th Aug.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. CHEONGSHING left Weihaiwei on the 30th July, and is due at Hongkong on the 3rd Aug.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. MAUSANG left Hongkong on the 31st July, and is due at Hongkong on the 2nd Aug.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. WINGSANG left Shanghai on the 30th July, and is due at Hongkong on the 2nd Aug.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLINE will leave Singapore on the 4th Aug., and is due at Hongkong on the 10th August.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 26th Aug.

The East Asiatic Co's. s.s. SIAM left Port Said on Monday the 13th inst. and may be expected here on or about 13th August.

The H. A. L. s.s. ANDALUSIA left Manila on the 30th July, a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 2nd August, a.m.

The N. D. L. Freight s.s. TUBINGEN left Singapore on the 29th July at 1 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 4th August, at 6 a.m.

The Nanyo Yusen Kumi s.s. RIOJUN MARU left Sourabaya on the 30th July, and is therefore expected to arrive here on the 6th August.

TIDE TABLE.

27th July, to 2nd Aug., 1914.

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 27	11 24	1 51	11 24
Tues. 28	11 11	1 38	11 11
Wed. 29	10 58	1 25	10 58
Thurs. 30	10 45	1 12	10 45
Fri. 31	10 32	1 00	10 32
Sat. 1	10 19	1 47	10 19
Sun. 2	10 06	1 34	10 06

m morning, a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Deinodocus, Br. s.s. 6,689, A. E. Dodd 12th July—Singapore, 7th July, Gen.—Order.

Lyceum, Ger. s.s. 1,238, E. A. A. A. 13th July—Saigon, 10th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Sulung, Br. s.s. 1,737, Simpson, 13th July—Fremantle, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Noleus, Br. s.s. 6,681, D. Maclean, 16th July—Singapore, 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Kankuk, Br. s.s. 2,593, T. J. Archbold, 17th July—Hulphong, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Skorries, Br. s.s. 2,953, 21st July—Java, 12th July, Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Meadip Range, Br. s.s. 2,995, Foxworthy 23rd July—Mojl, 16th July, Gen.—O. & Co.

Omsang, Br. s.s. 1,757, Picknell, 22nd July—Java, 12th July, Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Haldia, Norw. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgensen, 23rd July—Amey, 22nd July, Gen.—C. J. L.

Kwangsue, Br. s.s. 1,302, G. J. Spink, 23rd July—Swatow, 22nd July, Ballast—B. & S.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,365, J. Jenkins, 25th July—Saigon, 21st July, Rice—Chinese.

Lookang, Br. s.s. 978, P. W. Ritchie, 26th July—Chefoo, 20th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shinsei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,154, Tomosawa, 27th July—Kwangyen, 24th July, Cement Stone—Suzuki & Co.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,250, W. W. Greene, 27th July—San Francisco, 27th June, Gen.—T. K. K.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,007, W. E. Stolle, 27th July—Manila, Gen.—C. & Co.

C. Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 774, H. Frantzen, 29th July—Hohow, 28th July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Machow, Ger. s.s. 998, Cordas, 29th July—Hohow, 28th July, Rice—B. & S.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,092, W. G. G. Louk, 28th July—Manila, 23th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2,410, G. L. Smith, 30th July—Mojl, 23rd July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

E. of Asia, Br. s.s. 889, S. Robinson, 29th July—Vancouver, 9th July, Gen.—C. P. R.

Indradoo, Br. s.s. 3,307, S. R. Evans, 29th July—New York, 12th June, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,409, M. J. Miller, 29th July—Manila, 26th July, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. de Lange, 29th July—Batavia, 20th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,002, J. Noma, 30th July—Shanghai, 25th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chenau, Br. s.s. 1,354, W. L. Jones, 31st July—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

China, Aus. 2,971, Guerovich, 30th July—Singapore, 24th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Hanol, Fr. s.s. 729, Ch. Le Chevalier, 31st July—Hulphong, 29th July, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Loosum, Ger. s.s. 1,908, W. Taubert, 30th July—Swatow, 29th July, Rice—B. & S.

Minnesota, Am. s.s. 2,078, Garlick, 30th July—Hulphong, 29th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Twintau, Ger. s.s. 1,002, J. Heyings, 30th July—Bangkok, 23rd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Soang Bee, Br. s.s. 3,784, J. Travis, 30th July—Singapore, 26th July, Gen.—Chinese.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. T. Hamada, 30th July—Manila, 29th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Toucer, Br. s.s. 5,809, Yarwood, 31st July—Manila, 28th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Wimbleton, Br. s.s. 2,054, Cantell, 30th July—Ching-wan-tao, Coal—D. & Co.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	8th Aug.	14th Aug.
TAIWAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE—31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and/or return VIA MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that Port, so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.

The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN.					To JAPAN.												
YAMANA LEAVE		KODE LEAVE		NAGASAKI LEAVE		H'KONG ARRIVE		STEAMER		H'KONG LEAVE		NAGASAKI ARRIVE		KODE ARRIVE		YAMANA ARRIVE	
4.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RIBERIA.....	2	Aug.	7	Aug.	9	Aug.	10	..
1st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	OHIO MARU	3	Aug.	10	Aug.	12	Aug.	14	..
2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E. OF ASIA	3	Aug.	10	Aug.	12	Aug.	14	..
3rd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CHINA MARU	10	Aug.	18	Aug.	19	Aug.	20	..
4th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MANITO MARU	10	Aug.	18	Aug.	19	Aug.	20	..
5th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E. OF JAPAN	12	Aug.	24	Aug.	25	Aug.	26	..
6th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TERUYO MARU	25	Sept.	1	Sept.	3	Sept.	4	Sept.
7th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	WILE	1	Sept.	1	Sept.	3	Sept.	4	Sept.
8th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E. OF RUSSIA	1	Sept.	7	Sept.	9	Sept.	10	..
9th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NIPPON MARU	8	Sept.	15	Sept.	17	Sept.	18	..
10th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MONTAGUE	15	Sept.	15	Sept.	17	Sept.	18	..
11th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MONGOLIA	23	Sept.	21	Sept.	23	Sept.	24	..
12th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E. OF INDIA	25	Sept.	21	Sept.	23	Sept.	24	..
13th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MANITO MARU	25	Sept.	21	Sept.	23	Sept.	24	..
14th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PERIA	25	Sept.	21	Sept.	23	Sept.	24	..
15th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E. OF ASIA	30	Oct.	1	Oct.	3	Oct.	4	Oct.
16th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PORT	6	Oct.	1	Oct.	3	Oct.	4	Oct.
17th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	E. OF JAPAN	30	Oct.	1	Oct.	3	Oct.	4	Oct.
18th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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DON'T WORRY

IF YOU ARE AT A LOSS TO KNOW WHAT TO

HAVE FOR YOUR BREAKFAST

CALL AT OUR DEPOT

AND EXAMINE THE VARIOUS DELICACIES

WE HAVE FOR YOUR TABLE

AND

GO OUT SMILING.



MOTHERS

YOU CANNOT TRIFLE WITH BABY'S HEALTH.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR
MOTHER'S MILK IS

**FRESH PURE AND WHOLESOME
COW'S MILK**

PRODUCED UNDER STRICT HYGIENIC
CONDITIONS, SUCH AS OBTAIN
ON OUR FARMS.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR MILK.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

WHA'LL BUY CALLER HERRIN'

Kipperd?

Fresh Yellow Haddocks

Filletted & Smoked?!

YE KEN THEY ARE GUID.



HOME FED POULTRY



PRIME FED MUTTON.



BUTTER.

BUTTER IS OF THREE KINDS

GOOD BUTTER

BAD BUTTER

INDIFFERENT BUTTER.

OUR DAISY BUTTER

IS

GOOD BUTTER.

**INSIST ON HAVING THE
GENUINE ARTICLE.**



FRESH PURE MILK.

ARE YOU CONTENT

TO BE SUPPLIED, AS YOU ARE NOW, TIME
AFTER TIME, WITH OLD, TOUGH AND
INDIFFERENTLY FED POULTRY?

WE ARE

READY TO SUPPLY YOUR TABLE WITH
THOUSANDS OF OUR OWN HOUSE FED,
YOUNG & PLUMP BIRDS WHICH
WILL GIVE YOU EVERY
SATISFACTION.

TRY THEM.

